

# HILLSBOROUGH RECORDER.

Vol. II

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1921.

No. 85.

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY DENNIS HEARTT,

AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, PAYABLE  
HALF YEARLY IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish  
to have the paper discontinued at the expira-  
tion of the year, will be presumed as desiring  
its continuance until countermanded.

Whoever will procure nine subscribers and  
guarantee the payments, shall receive a tenth  
gratis.

Advertisements not exceeding fourteen lines  
will be inserted three times for one dollar, and  
twenty-five cents for each continuance.

Subscriptions received by the printer, and  
most of the postmasters in the state.

All letters upon business relative to the pa-  
per must be post-paid.

Gentlemen of leisure, who possess a  
taste for literary pursuits, are invited to favour  
us with communications.

## A Methodist camp-meeting,

under the superintendence of the Rev. Wil-  
liam Compton, presiding elder, will com-  
mence on Thursday the 27th inst., at Kim-  
brough's meeting house, about 15 miles from  
Hillsborough, and within a few miles of the  
Fish Dam Ford. The friends of Zion particu-  
larly are invited to attend.

Sept. 15. 83-

JUST PUBLISHED,

The first No. of the

## MONTHLY MAGAZINE,

FOR THE

SOUTHERN CLIMATE

OF THE

UNITED STATES.

For the month of September, 1921.

### CONDITIONS.

I. The Magazine will be printed on a small  
type, and good paper, comprehending as much  
matter as the American Farmer, or the Port  
Folio, and published in monthly numbers of  
64 pages, which will be securely stitched in a  
cover. Six numbers to form a volume.

II. The price is five dollars a year to be  
paid semi annually in advance—two dollars  
and fifty cents on the receipt of the first num-  
ber of each volume.

III. The work will necessarily be com-  
menced in a plain unadorned style of letter  
press printing; but if 300 subscribers are ob-  
tained for the first volume, an ELEGANT COPPER-  
PLATE engraved likeness, for the Biographical  
Sketches of the year, shall accompany a  
title page, table of contents, and a list of Sub-  
scribers' names, to be given with the 6th num-  
ber. And as soon as 1000 subscribers shall be  
obtained, the subsequent numbers shall con-  
tain as many engraved likenesses of celebra-  
ted characters, rare and useful animals, new  
and valuable inventions, implements of manu-  
factures or husbandry; or sublime and beau-  
tiful views from native scenes, as shall be  
annually in any other periodical publication in  
the United States.

IV. N. B. So much of the above conditions  
as relate to the payment in advance, are sus-  
pended for the present; and no payment will  
be required till subscribers enough are ob-  
tained to ensure the cost of publishing the  
first volume of six numbers, which will re-  
quire 250 at least. In case these are not ob-  
tained by the first of Nov. 30 cents will be re-  
quested of each person who shall receive the  
first number. If the requisite number is ob-  
tained to support the work, the subscriptions,  
according to the above conditions, will be ex-  
pected to be paid.

Any subscriber dissatisfied with the work,  
can decline on paying 62 1-2 cents for each  
number received.

It is probable that it may be found difficult  
to obtain a sufficiency of interesting materi-  
als in the first year of the commencement of  
such a work, to fill a number every month;  
therefore, perhaps, it may for the first year  
be published only once in two months, making  
a volume in a year.

### CONTENTS OF NO. 1.

Descriptions in Syria.  
State of Palestine  
Errors respecting the effect of the heat of  
climate exposed  
On the culture of Ruta Baga  
Life of Henry Laurens  
Constitution of the South Carolina Agricultu-  
ral Society  
French Cement  
On the Cultivation of Grasses  
Gen. William Davis's Address  
Report of Curators  
Artificial Grasses  
Guinea Grass  
Lucerne  
Hippie Grass  
Crop Grass  
Feather Grass  
An account of Florida, from the Port Folio  
Horizontal Ploughing  
Report of Massachusetts Agricultural Society  
Irish Potatoes  
On the use of Oxen  
The Camel or Bomedary  
Otto of Hesse  
Flowering Aloe  
Earth Burning  
On wine  
On the cultivation of tobacco  
On Gardening.

Extract of a letter from gen. Calvin Jones, to  
the Editor of the above work:

"Raleigh, Aug. 31, 1921.

"James Lyon, Esq.  
"Sir—With respect to the plan and execu-  
tion of your Magazine, I much approve of it,  
and if it does not succeed, it will be a reflec-  
tion on the taste and good sense of the coun-  
try.

"With best wishes for your success, I re-  
main with respect, your obt. servt.  
CALVIN JONES."

The first number of this work can be  
seen at this office, where subscriptions will be  
received.

## NOTICE.

WILL be offered for sale, on Thursday the  
11th of October next, the plantation  
whereon the subscriber now lives, containing  
**Three hundred and thirty  
Acres,**

lying in the county of Person, fifteen miles  
north of Hillsborough, and nine miles south  
of Person court house, with a Saw and Grist  
Mill, good Dwelling House, Kitchen, and other  
convenient out houses, together with my  
**Crop and Stock of all kinds, House-  
hold and Kitchen Furniture,**

and a number of other articles too tedious to  
mention. Terms will be made known on the  
day of sale.

**James Farquhar.**

Sept. 18, 1921. 84-3wp

## NOTICE.

ON Thursday the 8th day of November  
next, will be exposed to public sale, to  
the highest bidder, for cash, at the market  
house in Hillsborough, Orange County, N. C.

**Seven likely Negroes,**

to satisfy an execution issued from the cir-  
cuit court of North Carolina, against Hugh  
Martin & Son, in favour of Womald, Gott &  
Womald.

**Beverly Daniel, Marshall.**

**By James Turner,**

Deputy Marshall.

Sept. 18, 1921. 84-ts

## NOTICE.

THE Committee of Appointment for the  
university of North Carolina wish to con-  
tract for covering the wing of that institution,  
being a house ninety-six feet in length, forty  
feet wide, and two stories high, with shingles  
of juniper or heart of pine—22 inches long—  
4 inches wide—5-8 of an inch thick at the butt  
—to have square ends, and to show 4 1-2 inches  
to the weather.

The contractor will be required to furnish  
the shingles, nails, scaffolding and every other  
material necessary to a completion of the work  
—To remove the old shingles and scaffolding,  
and to finish and deliver the work on or be-  
fore the 10th day of January next.

Proposals or the offer of terms on which this  
may be done, will be received personally or in  
writing, by

**William Polk,**

**John Haywood,**

Acting for the Committee of Appointment.  
Raleigh, 25th August, 1921. 82-4w

## Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN away about three  
weeks since, a negro fellow  
named **GEORGE**, formerly  
the property of John Taylor,  
Esq. of this place. A reward  
of ten dollars will be given for  
lodging him in any jail in this  
state, and giving the subscri-  
ber notice. Necessary char-  
ges will also be defrayed by

**John G. Polhill.**

Hillsborough, Aug. 22, 1921. 81-3c

### COPPER COINS.

The public are informed that a large sup-  
ply of CENTS is now ready for distribution  
from the mint of the United States in Phila-  
delphia. These coins will, therefore, be is-  
sued, to any reasonable amount, in exchange  
for an equal amount in specie, or in notes or  
drafts receivable in any of the banks in Phila-  
delphia. They will also be transported, when  
required, to any considerable amount, (not less  
than a keg, containing from 150 to 180 dol-  
lars,) either by land or water carriage, when  
such can be procured, to any part of the Uni-  
ted States, at the expense and risk of the go-  
vernment, on the receipt of a deposit to the  
credit of the treasurer of the United States to  
the amount of the cents required, in the bank  
of the United States or any of its offices, or in  
any State Bank which performs the duties of  
commissioner of loans, or agent for paying  
pensions, in those states where no office has  
been established. The deposits to the credit  
of the treasurer of the United States, in all  
cases, to be made in the same state to which the  
cents are required to be transported.

Application to be made to the treasurer of  
the Mint.  
Philadelphia, August 15—

The publishers of newspapers in the dif-  
ferent states of the Union are respectfully re-  
quested to give the above a few insertions in  
their respective papers.

## State of North Carolina; ORANGE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,  
August Term, A. D. 1921.

**Nancy Cloud**

vs.

**Abner Walker, admi-  
nistrator of Ralph  
Faucett, deceased.**

IT being made appear to the satisfaction of  
the court that Elmore Faucett and Sarah  
Lindsey, wife of William Lindsey, two of the  
heirs at law of the said Ralph, deceased, are  
not inhabitants of this state: Ordered, that  
publication be made for three months in the  
Hillsborough Recorder, for the said Elmore  
Faucett, William Lindsey and Sarah his wife,  
to appear at the next term of said court, to  
be held for the county of Orange, at the court  
house in Hillsborough, on the fourth Monday  
of November next, then and there to show  
cause, if any they have, why the said plaintiff  
should not have judgment and execution  
against the real estate of the said Ralph, de-  
ceased, for the amount of her debt and costs  
of suit.

Test.

**J. Taylor, Clerk.**

Price adv. \$7 00. 82-3m

## Fulling-Mill.

I CONTINUE carrying on the Fulling Busi-  
ness, with the assistance of Mr. James  
Boyle, the well known northern bred work-  
man, with as great despatch as possible, and  
on as reasonable terms as can be afforded.

**William Pickett.**

Orange County, N. C. two miles }  
east of Hillsborough, June 5. —pto 95

## State of North Carolina, ORANGE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,  
August Term, A. D. 1921.

**William Faucett**

vs.

**Abner Walker, admi-  
nistrator of Ralph  
Faucett, deceased.**

Justice's execution—  
levied on two tracts  
of land, which de-  
scended to the chil-  
dren and heirs at  
law of said Ralph  
Faucett, deceased.

IT being made appear to the satisfaction of  
the court that Elmore Faucett and Sarah  
Lindsey, wife of William Lindsey, two of the  
heirs at law of the said Ralph, deceased, are  
not inhabitants of this state: Ordered, that  
publication be made for three months in the  
Hillsborough Recorder, for the said Elmore  
Faucett, William Lindsey and Sarah his wife,  
to appear at the next term of said court, to  
be held for the county of Orange, at the court  
house in Hillsborough, on the fourth Monday  
of November next, then and there to show  
cause, if any they have, why the said plaintiff  
should not have judgment and execution  
against the real estate of the said Ralph, de-  
ceased, for the amount of his debt and costs  
of suit.

Test.

**J. Taylor, Clerk.**

Price adv. \$7 00. 82-3m

## State of North Carolina, ORANGE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,  
August Term, A. D. 1921.

**Child & Clancy**

vs.

**Abner Walker, admi-  
nistrator of Ralph  
Faucett, deceased.**

Justice's execution—  
levied on two tracts  
of land which de-  
scended to the chil-  
dren and heirs at  
law of said Ralph  
Faucett, deceased.

IT being made appear to the satisfaction of  
the court that Elmore Faucett and Sarah  
Lindsey, wife of William Lindsey, two of the  
heirs at law of the said Ralph, deceased, are  
not inhabitants of this state: Ordered, that  
publication be made for three months in the  
Hillsborough Recorder, for the said Elmore  
Faucett, William Lindsey and Sarah his wife,  
to appear at the next term of said court, to  
be held for the county of Orange, at the court  
house in Hillsborough, on the fourth Monday  
of November next, then and there to show  
cause, if any they have, why the said plaintiff  
should not have judgment and execution  
against the real estate of the said Ralph, de-  
ceased, for the amount of their debt and costs  
of suit.

Test.

**J. Taylor, Clerk.**

Price adv. \$7 00. 82-3m

## State of North Carolina, ORANGE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,  
August Term, A. D. 1921.

**Thomas N. S. Hargis**

vs.

**Abner Walker, admi-  
nistrator of Ralph  
Faucett, deceased.**

Justice's execution—  
levied on two tracts  
of land, which de-  
scended to the chil-  
dren and heirs at  
law of said Ralph  
Faucett, deceased.

IT being made appear to the satisfaction of  
the court that Elmore Faucett and Sarah  
Lindsey, wife of William Lindsey, two of the  
heirs at law of the said Ralph, deceased, are  
not inhabitants of this state: Ordered, that  
publication be made for three months in the  
Hillsborough Recorder, for the said Elmore  
Faucett, William Lindsey and Sarah his wife,  
to appear at the next term of said court, to  
be held for the county of Orange, at the court  
house in Hillsborough, on the fourth Monday  
of November next, then and there to show  
cause, if any they have, why the said plaintiff  
should not have judgment and execution  
against the real estate of the said Ralph, de-  
ceased, for the amount of his debt and costs  
of suit.

Test.

**J. Taylor, Clerk.**

Price adv. \$7 00. 82-3m

## State of North Carolina, ORANGE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,  
August Term, A. D. 1921.

**William Cain & Son**

vs.

**Abner Walker, admi-  
nistrator of Ralph  
Faucett, deceased.**

Justice's execution—  
levied on two tracts  
of land, which de-  
scended to the chil-  
dren and heirs at  
law of said Ralph  
Faucett, deceased.

IT being made appear to the satisfaction of  
the court that Elmore Faucett and Sarah  
Lindsey, wife of William Lindsey, two of the  
heirs at law of the said Ralph, deceased, are  
not inhabitants of this state: Ordered, that  
publication be made for three months in the  
Hillsborough Recorder, for the said Elmore  
Faucett, William Lindsey and Sarah his wife,  
to appear at the next term of said court, to  
be held for the county of Orange, at the court  
house in Hillsborough, on the fourth Monday  
of November next, then and there to show  
cause, if any they have, why the said plaintiff  
should not have judgment and execution  
against the real estate of the said Ralph, de-  
ceased, for the amount of their debt and costs  
of suit.

Test.

**J. Taylor, Clerk.**

Price adv. \$7 00. 82-3m

By authority of the State of North-Carolina.

## HILLSBOROUGH MASONIC LOTTERY.

### SCHEME.

1 Prize of	5,000 Dollars, is	\$ 5,000
1	2,000	2,000
2	1,000	2,000
2	500	1,000
10	100	1,000
10	50	500
100	10	1,000
2500	5	12,500

2626 Prizes, } More Prizes than Blanks. 25,000  
2374 Blanks, }

5000 Tickets at 5 dollars, is 25,000.

### STATIONARY PRIZES.

The last drawn ticket on the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 6th, 7th, and  
9th day's drawing, will be entitled to a prize of 100 dollars.  
The first drawn ticket after four thousand have been drawn,  
will be entitled to a prize of 2,000 dollars.  
The last drawn ticket on the fifth day's drawing will be en-  
titled to a prize of 500 dollars.  
The last drawn ticket on the last day's drawing will be en-  
titled to a prize of 5,000 dollars.

All the other prizes will be floating in the wheel from the commencement of the drawing,  
viz.

2 of 1000 Dollars.	10 of 50 Dollars.
1 500	100 10
3 100	2500 5

Prizes payable ninety days after the drawing is completed, subject to a deduction of  
fifteen per cent.  
Prizes not demanded within twelve months after the drawing is completed, will be for-  
feited to the wheel.

The drawing will commence as soon as a sufficient number of tickets are sold. The  
drawing will take place once a week, and five hundred tickets will be drawn each day until  
completed. Notice will be given in the newspapers published in this place and at Raleigh of  
the commencement of the drawing.

\* Tickets can be had of the managers, and at most of the stores in this place, and at  
the post office. Letters addressed to either of the managers, with the cash enclosed and the  
postage paid, will be promptly attended to. Tickets will be forwarded to the principal towns  
in this state, and to the court houses of the adjacent counties, for sale.

**James S. Smith,**

**David Yarbrough,**

**John Scott,**

**Thomas Clancy,**

**Willie Shaw,**

MANAGERS.

Hillsborough, May 2.

### PROPOSALS

OF BENJ. & THOS. KITE, PHILADELPHIA,  
For Publishing by Subscription,

A NEW,  
COMPLETE AND UNIVERSAL

NATURAL HISTORY,

Of all the most remarkable  
Quadrupeds, Birds, Fishes, Reptiles  
and Insects,

IN THE KNOWN WORLD;  
Illustrative of their Natures, Manners, Dispo-  
sitions, Habits, &c.

FROM THE LAST LONDON EDITION OF  
J. MACLOD, ESQ.

Much improved and enlarged in the Descrip-  
tions, and by the introduction of a great  
number of Animals which were not in the  
London edition.

Embellished with Fifty-Seven Copper-  
plate Engravings,  
And representing near Four Hundred Animals.

BY BENJAMIN MAYO.

The work will be contained in one large  
duodecimo volume, printed on good paper  
with a fair type and well bound; price to sub-  
scribers Two Dollars.

The work is expected to be ready for de-  
livery in the 12th month (December) next.

Subscriptions received at this  
office.

Ang. 15. 79-

### Information Wanted,

BY the children of John Cunningham, de-  
ceased, who departed this life in Green-  
ville district, S. C. whose wife was named  
Jane—Their youngest daughter, Jane Cun-  
ningham, is now residing in Bloomfield, Nel-  
son county, Ken. and is desirous of obtaining  
any information that will open a correspon-  
dence between the widow of said Cunning-  
ham, or John, James and George, children of  
the aforesaid John and Jane Cunningham.  
The said Jane was bound or put under the  
care of Mrs. Armstrong, of South Carolina,  
who removed to Kentucky and brought the  
said Jane with her. Any information relating  
to them will be thankfully received, by  
**Jane Cunningham.**  
Bloomfield, Ken.

Editors of newspapers in Washington  
City, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Ala-  
bama, and Tennessee, will confer a particular  
obligation on an orphan child, by giving the  
above two or three insertions in their respec-  
tive papers.

**BLANKS**  
of every description,  
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

**JOHN CAMPBELL,**  
Of Orange county, N. C. proposes publishing,  
in one handsome octavo volume, the follow-  
ing valuable works, viz.

First,

A CHAIN OF TRUTHS;

OR,  
A Dissertation on the Harmony of  
the Gospel.

Delivered as a Compendium of Faith.  
By J. Allen, a strict Trinitarian.

Second,

The Baptists vindicated from some  
Groundless Charges.

BY JOHN BRINE.

Third,

Motives to Love and Unity among Cal-  
vinists, who differ in some Points.

A dialogue between Christophilus, Philalethes  
and Philagathus.

BY JOHN BRINE.

Fourth,

THE CHRISTIAN PILGRIM;

OR,  
The Travels of the Children of Is-  
rael Spiritualized.

Fifth,

THE DOCTRINES

OF  
The imputation of Sin to Christ, and the  
imputation of his Righteousness  
to his People.

Clearly stated, explained, and improved.  
BY J. BRINE.

CONDITIONS.

The work will be neatly printed, on fine  
paper, with a plain handsome type, and con-  
tain about four hundred pages.

The price, to subscribers, will be two dol-  
lars, handsomely bound; to non-subscribers the  
price will be two dollars twenty-five cents.

Any person who may be disposed to encour-  
age the work, and who shall procure eight  
subscribers and become responsible for the  
payment, shall be entitled to one copy gratis.

Subscriptions received by John Camp-  
bell, Orange county, and at this office.  
March 6. 56-

**FOR SALE,**  
A second hand Backgam-  
mon Board.

Inquire at this Office.  
May 16. 66-



## Foreign Intelligence.

New York, September 11.

The ship *Falcon*, Lewis, has arrived at Boston from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 30th of July. By this arrival the editors of the Commercial Advertiser, have received from their correspondents in London, and Messrs. Russell & Cutler, Boston, regular files of London papers to the 20th of July, and Lloyd's List to the 24th.

The Queen went in her state carriage and demanded admission to the Abbey, which was either declined or refused to her majesty, at several doors. Instead of giving (says an anti-ministerial paper) loose details of this ungracious occurrence, we insert the following official account of her majesty's unsuccessful visit.

Queen's House, July 19.

"Her majesty set out from her house, in South Audley street, and proceeding through the Parks to Westminster Abbey, went to Dean's yard, where her majesty got out of her carriage, in expectation of being allowed to enter, but was refused at two doors of entrance; and her carriage having drawn off, her majesty was obliged to wait in the passage till it was called back, when her majesty proceeded towards Poet's corner, and again got out of her carriage in Old Palace yard, and sought admittance by two temporary doors, which, upon her majesty's approach, were shut in her face; after which, some of the people pointed out the opening to the platform. Upon ascending this her majesty was again obstructed by the police officers, till an officer, it is believed, of the guards, politely allowed her majesty to cross the platform, and her majesty walked from thence to Old Palace yard, and entered first the passage to Cotton garden; after which her majesty proceeded along the covered way to Poet's corner, and, when arrived at the door, was refused admittance without tickets; upon which Lord Hood observed, he did not suppose the Queen required a ticket of admission; to which one of the persons appointed for the admission of the company objected, he did not know the Queen, and positively forbade her majesty from entering; and one of the poor knights of Windsor came up and said there was no place for her majesty. Finding every effort to gain admittance ineffectual, her majesty returned to her carriage, and proceeding through Whitehall, Pall Mall, and St. James street, Piccadilly, to her house, attended by an immense concourse of people, manifesting their respect to their Queen, and expressing their indignation at the unexampled treatment experienced by her majesty. Although the different persons at the door of the Abbey were all under orders to say they did not know her majesty, it is to be observed that her majesty came in the royal state carriage, and that the guards wherever she passed, presented arms."

The accounts from Turkey are of a very contradictory nature, though, upon the whole, the Greeks appear not to be losing ground. The Paris papers say, that Bucharest had just been delivered from the Turks by a precipitate flight, which is attributed to the approach of another army besides that of Ypsilanti. The Russians, it is said, had entered Galatz, and were advancing, by forced marches, towards the Balkans; and it was affirmed that they had received orders not to stop until they reached Constantinople. A Paris article of July 20, says, extraordinary news received from the frontiers of Moldavia, announces that the Russian troops had entered that territory, and that they have had several engagements with the Turkish forces.

Other accounts seem to discourage the idea of hostilities with Russia; but as it is agreed, on all hands, that the Porte has not relaxed, but rather increased, in its cruelties towards the Greeks, notwithstanding the remonstrance of the Russian ambassador, there is little doubt of hostilities between the two powers.

A letter, dated Constantinople, June 19th, states, that "since the account of the destruction of our fleet has been received, this capital resembles a town taken by assault; some of the streets are incumbered with human bodies, and drownings (*noyades*) have commenced. Five priests, who recently celebrated their religious rites in the open air, with more than ordinary fervour, have been massacred, and their corpses horribly mutilated. God knows how this will end."

No one can regret the overthrow of a government which can indulge in such wanton and savage barbarities.

It is stated in the same letter, that the Russian minister, baron de Stroganoff's papers had actually been seized by the Ottoman government.

The intelligence from Zante is to the 4th June.—It states, that all the islands of the Archipelago, with the exception of Candia, Chios, Rhodes, and Cyprus, where there are Mahometans, have become bulwarks, which the Ottoman power will not be able to reduce, even with a naval force superior to that of the Greeks, in the course of several years. Several vessels had arrived from Spain and other places, with large supplies of military stores, for which cash was uniformly paid, and premiums offered to quicken these importations.

"The Americans (continues the writer) are in treaty for considerable sums of money; a great quantity of muskets, cannon, and warlike stores, are on the point of being sent to Argenteria, whither several foreign speculators are proceeding, and where the numerous prizes, taken from the Turks, are sold daily at a low price."

No doubt is entertained, that the Turks have been completely beaten in two naval actions with the Greeks; one in the gulf of Lepanto, on the northern side of the Morea, where the entire Turkish squadron, including a ship of the line, was destroyed; and the second off the mouth of the Dardanelles, which terminated in the loss of two frigates, and some smaller vessels. This naval superiority of the Greeks was to be expected: they compose almost exclusively the maritime population of European Turkey, and the Mahometans, however much they may be disposed to engage in war on another element, are generally averse to naval combats.

The accounts of the successes of the Greeks at Smyrna, recently received in the United States, are fully confirmed by the Paris papers.

The Portuguese Regency had laid down its functions, in consequence of the arrival of the king at Lisbon, who had assumed the reigns of government.

Some mischief was done by the mob that followed the Queen. The houses of the marquis of Londonderry and of the duke of Montrose were much injured; the glass and many of the window frames have been broken. A report having been spread that a body of military was approaching, the mob dispersed.

The following was a part of the bill of fare served up for the coronation dinner:

*Hot Dishes*.—160 tureens of soup, 160 dishes of fish, 160 hot joints, 160 dishes of vegetables, 480 sauce boats.

*Wines*.—100 dozen Champagne, 800 dozen Port and Sherry, and Burgundy, Hock, Moselle, &c. &c. in proportion.

The champion, Mr. Dymocke, and the herb-woman, Miss Fellowes, performed their respective parts with great grace and ability.

On the occasion of the coronation, numerous naval and military promotions were made. The Gazette of July 20th, gives them in detail.

His majesty, it is said, preserved throughout the day, the most dignified composure and self-possession; and, though he was at times evidently much fatigued, he seemed, at the end, to be completely renovated in strength and spirits. The king left London on the night of the 20th, for Windsor, accompanied by Sir B. Bloomfield.

The king was to embark on board his yacht for Ireland on the 4th of August, and preparations were making at Dublin for his reception.

The Queen had attended Drury Lane, at the performance of Richard the third, and was received with unbounded applause.

The Liverpool Advertiser notices the arrival in the *Martha* of "general Wade Hampton, one of the wealthiest and most distinguished individuals in America, and Mr. Kean, the celebrated actor."

Paris, July 23.

The galliot *La Nautique*, commanded by M. Couhite, lieutenant of the royal navy, arrived at Toulon on the 17th instant from Smyrna, which port he left on the 17th June. At the time of her sailing, the Pacha was vainly endeavoring to maintain his authority. The populace had triumphed, and were massacring the Greeks. The Franks, apprehensive of finding themselves between two fires, had abandoned the town. They took refuge on board the ships of war and merchantmen in the roads, at the risk of being exposed to all the privations and difficulties to which the want of subsistence, and conveyance to other quarters would expose them. Even the consuls deemed it prudent to take this step.

Paris, July 21.

Three days ago we received the intelligence that the baron de Stroganoff, ambassador from Russia to the Porte, had been sent to the Seven Towers, but we were not permitted to publish it. The Journal de Paris of this day announces that this ambassador is closely confined in that prison, and that the Grand Scignior has paid no respect to the interference of the Christian ambassadors, who demanded that M. de Stroganoff should be sent to Odessa.

The Ottoman court having determined that its charges des affairs at the courts of Paris, Vienna and London, should be replaced by ambassadors, the charge des affairs at the court of Austria has presented to the prince de Metternich his letters of recall.

The king of Sweden and suite left Stockholm on the 17th of July, on a journey to Norway. He has appointed a regency, consisting of two ministers and two counsellors of state, for the time of his absence.

The accounts from Constantinople give a most melancholy picture of the state of affairs there. The destruction of the fleet had still further exasperated the Sultan and the populace; the houses of the Greeks had been all given up to be pillaged, and the Jews served as spies and guides to the populace. The women and children had been either

assassinated or carried off as slaves. The Greeks, natives of the Morea, were first given up to the people; 300, who survived the massacre, were sold at from 20 to 25 piasters, with the condition that the purchasers would transport them into Asia.

The Albanians had so irritated the people, that several wealthy Turks repaired to the slave market, and paid 25 piasters merely to have the pleasure of killing a Greek. One hundred and fifty virgins, whose parents had been previously assassinated, and who were of the first Greek families, (among them were two princesses, Mogusi, and a princess named Manrojene, niece to the Turkish charge d'affaires at Vienna, lately recalled,) were abandoned to the brutality of the Turks in open bazaar, at the rate of a crown a piece. The greater part of those unfortunate young women perished in consequence of this inhuman treatment.

London, July 17.

A Vienna article of July 3, says—"We have just received the interesting news that the important discussions between the baron Stroganoff, at Constantinople, have taken such a turn that the Russian minister has withdrawn to Bujukdere—whence his excellency, without delay, addressed a circular to all the Russian merchants throughout Turkey, advising them to put their affairs provisionally in order, and to secure their property, in order not to be taken unawares by a government which no longer observes any measures in its conduct. Opinion gains strength that a war between Russia and Turkey is inevitable. It is affirmed that the Reis Effendi no longer returns any answer to the application of the Russian minister. Since his excellency left Constantinople, further massacres have taken place in that capital, where it seems they are resolved to exterminate the Greeks."

Frankfort, July 8.

Extract of a letter.—"We have received a communication of the highest importance from Odessa. It announces in the most positive manner that the relations between Russia and the Porte, have suddenly taken a serious turn, and every thing is calculated to excite alarm, that the consequences of this misunderstanding will be very serious."

New York, September 12.

The Packet ship *Amity*, capt. Maxwell, arrived below this morning from Liverpool.—Sailed on the 2d of August, to which dates the editors of the Commercial Advertiser have received their files of Liverpool papers, and London papers to the 31st instant.

The papers are filled with the pomp and show which took place throughout the kingdom, on the coronation day.

A London paper states, that a very calm and dignified remonstrance, has been made by the Spanish Ambassador at Vienna, to count Metternich, complaining of the language applied, by Austria to the Spanish Constitution.

Terrinos, the king's treasurer at Madrid, was arrested on the 5th of July. It was ascertained that he was in connexion with Merino, Abucelo and Taldiva.

On the 17th of July, the king held a court at his palace. The American minister was present, accompanied by Adam Smith.

Some discontent is reported to prevail throughout Piedmont, on a supposition that the Austrian government meditates the appropriation of a part of that country.

The British Traveller of July 19th, (a new paper) contains a view of Westminster Abbey, as prepared for the coronation of George IV. The engraving is much larger than those which represented the house of lords and commons, as they appeared during the trial of the queen.

Fourteen thousand yards of matting was used on account of the coronation; 60,000 feet of timber for the platform, &c. in the Abbey, and 80,000 square feet of timber was used for the construction of stages, &c. to accommodate the citizens.

At the Limerick fair, on the 14th of July, a serious riot occurred. The military were called out to assist the police officers. As the military approached they were assailed with stones, &c. The riot act was read, but the mob did not disperse until several rounds had been fired by the military. Two were killed, and many severely wounded.

Prince Leopold arrived at Paris on the 25th of July, the next day he had an audience with the king.

General Gourgaud and colonel Fabvier, have presented a petition to the house of deputies, praying that the body of Bonaparte may be conveyed to France.

A letter from Odessa of June 26, mentions general count Wittgenstein, commander in chief of the southern Russian army, arrived there June 21, and that he declared he would be at Constantinople within two months.—His army is said to consist of 120,000 effective men.

A private letter from Smyrna, of the 19th of July, says, "The town of Sydonia, which the Turks call Ivalia, in which were thirty thousand Christians, has been burnt to the ground by the Turks, who put all capable of bearing arms to the sword, and took their wives and children into the interior as slaves. The colleges, seminaries, churches, the infirmary, and

the public library of this once flourishing town, now no longer exist."

The queen wrote to the archbishop of Canterbury, requesting that she might be crowned on the week after the coronation of the king, while the Abbey remained in a state of preparation, and the ceremony might be performed without expense. The archbishop replied that he could not stir a single step in the matter without the commands of the king. The queen then wrote to the king, repeating her request to be crowned on the next Monday, and informing the king that during his absence in Ireland, she proposed to make a visit to Edinburgh. Lord Sidmouth on the following day informed the queen that he had laid her letter before the king, and that "the king did not think proper to give any orders for the coronation of her majesty."

It is said that Messrs. Denman and Brougham exerted themselves to persuade her majesty not to go to the Abbey.

London, July 31.

The Paris papers of the 28th arrived this morning. It is stated under the head of Augsburg, 20th July, that all the accounts received there confirm the reports of the movements of the Austrian troops on the frontier provinces of Turkey, and that it is supposed an Austrian army will enter the Ottoman territory simultaneously with a Russian army, for the protection of the Greeks. The Augsburg article adds, that "the speedy publication of a manifesto has been announced, and that the negotiations between the great powers, which occupy so many diplomatic persons, relate to this subject." Among the great powers alluded to in this article, England is necessarily included, and it is confidently believed that she has remonstrated against the meditated plans of Russia, in which it would seem, from the Paris papers, Austria participates.

If the views of these two latter powers be confined to the mere protection of the Greeks, they would not furnish a ground of remonstrance on the part of England. We may, therefore, presume that it has been ascertained that Russia meditates something more, and that the dismemberment of Turkey, if not the overthrow of the Ottoman Porte, is within the scope of her ambition.

## Still later from Europe.

New York, September 15.

By the fast sailing ship *Impromptu*, Capt. Lee, the editors of the New York Gazette have received London papers to the 3d ult. and Liverpool papers, &c. to the 5th.

## Death of the Queen of England.

Capt. Lee spoke, on the 7th of September, in latitude 43, 57, longitude 60, the ship *Panther*, Capt. Eldridge, from Liverpool, which reported the DEATH OF THE QUEEN OF ENGLAND, on the 7th of August. No particulars are mentioned.

What renders the above probable is, that the London Courier of the evening of the 2d says, "it appears, from the morning papers, that the Queen has been indisposed since Monday, but that she was better yesterday evening."

The King departed from Portsmouth for Ireland, on the 1st of August.

Accounts from Frankfort state, that when intelligence of the death of Bonaparte reached Baden, prince Eugene and duchess Dowager Stephanie of Baden, caused the invitations which they had ordered for that day, to be countermanded, and immediately put on mourning.

We find many letters upon the war between the Turks and Greeks—all going to show the horrid barbarity which continues to mark the conduct of the former towards the latter.

The accounts relative to the movements of the Russian forces continue contradictory.—Austria continues her precautionary measures, by constantly re-inforcing the troops which form the Cordon on the Turkish frontiers.

A tragical account is given of the death of prince Morusi, first dragoman to the Porte.

Intelligence from St. Petersburg, states that the emperor Alexander had given a categorical reply to the representation made by the Porte; in which he demands complete satisfaction for the insults offered his ambassador; and if not given in the space of eight days, measures would be taken accordingly.

The fortress occupied by Ali Pacha, of Janina, had been taken by assault, and the garrison put to the sword.

**TURKEY.**—The papers continue to abound with the most afflicting accounts of the barbarity of the Turks. A letter from Smyrna, June 19, describes the destruction of the houses and offices of the consuls and European merchants by the Turkish population and the Janissaries. All which is Christian, whether Greek, Armenian, or Frank, is exterminated. The Catholic and Eastern churches are objects of fury to a people without restraint, and excited by fanaticism. The number of Christians that have fallen by the poniards of the Mahometans amount to nearly 12,000. The losses suffered by the commerce of the Levant is enormous.

Commercial letters from the Turkish frontiers (July 4) say, that the Russian ambassador has found means to escape

from Bujukdere, where he was strictly watched by the Turks, on board a Russian ship for Odessa.

In the port of Smyrna great protection for order and safety is afforded by his British Majesty's ship *Medina*, and two French ships of war. All the vessels are crowded with European and other families from the shore. The Greeks have destroyed a Turkish ship of the line by setting her on fire.

It is understood that the British ministers have despatched lord Walpole to Vienna, to induce Austria to unite with England in preventing the march of Russian troops against Turkey.

*Latest from Portugal.*—Capt. Dagget, of the brig *Globe*, arrived at Providence on Saturday last, in 42 days from St. Ubes, informs that the king of Portugal, who had been absent from his European dominions about thirteen years, entered Lisbon on the 3d of July, with a part of his retinue. Some of the nobles were not permitted to land, but, after being deprived of their treasures, to an immense amount, were ordered to leave the kingdom. On the 4th, the king declared his solemn assent to the constitution adopted by the Cortes of Portugal.

Nat. Int.

## INTERESTING.

By the arrival at Baltimore, on Sunday, of the schooner *Armitage*, Bell, from La Guayra, we have intelligence of the entire defeat of the Royalists in Coro, who left Porto Cabello, with about 1700 men, and landed at the last mentioned place, where they lost more than one thousand men in killed and wounded—the rest embarked. All the small armed vessels, together with the Spanish brig of war *Andaluz*, have been taken and destroyed by the brave col. Padillo, in the harbor of Cathagena, which city, it was supposed, would soon be compelled to capitulate. The soldiers in the fortifications of Cummana are suffering much with hunger, and they are closely besieged by land and sea. It is generally believed they must shortly surrender, as they have no money or credit to purchase provisions.

Nat. Int.

An intelligent traveller, from Europe, lately informed a military gentleman of this city, that Prussia continues to keep up a peace establishment of four hundred thousand men; and that her neighbour the emperor of Austria, *rechose* under the protection of six hundred and fifty thousand armed myrmidons. These facts demonstrate more distinctly the political state of Europe and the attitude of the Holy Alliance, than can be ascertained through the columns of certain foreign journals, where every article is invariably written under the surveillance of a censor, who permits only such matter to be propagated as may suit the meridian of despotism.

Wash. City Gaz.

At the annual sheephearing at Holkham, (Eng.) the residence of the celebrated Mr. Coke, which lasted three days, on the third day, after the exhibition of the animals, agricultural instruments, &c. a party of about 500 noblemen and gentlemen, among whom were the dukes of Sussex and Bedford, lords Albemarle, Erskine, Nugent, and our countryman Mr. Ezra Weeks, and others, sat down to dinner, at which, after some other toasts, Mr. Coke rose and proposed the following:

"Mr. Weeks, of America."

Mr. Coke said, every one knew his Admiration of the Americans for their manly assertion of their liberties. He had always voted against the war with that country, and he was proud he had done so. He looked back with satisfaction to that vote. He was the first, although it might not be known, who moved to put an end to the war, and the motion was carried—the number being, for the motion 178 to 177. Mr. Fox had suggested to him that it should be carried up to the throne, which Mr. Coke did; and lord North moved that it should stand over. The debate lasted till seven in the morning, and he (lord North) gave way, and the address was carried; and we went in the character of an English gentleman, with buckskin breeches and boots.—Mr. Coke then repeated, that till now he had always endeavoured at these meetings to avoid politics, and only to enter into agricultural discussion. He now, however, found, that in the depressed state of agriculture it was utterly impossible to do justice, unless politics were introduced. But, notwithstanding all his former caution, some narrow minds had propagated that it was a political meeting.—This, however, had no effect, for the assembly had continued to increase from year to year, and nothing had ever superseded the meeting. He was always more particularly glad to see American gentlemen present; for were we not all of the same family, and did we not all speak the same language? The ministers granted the committee on agriculture for the purpose of preventing motions being made on the subject, and to prohibit its being discussed; and if any member had risen to move respecting agricultural distress, they would have said, wait till the committee have finished their report. This was at least a fallacy, and of a character with the



ministry. He should not be worthy to be the representative of Norfolk, did he not give them his opinion in manly and independent language. He should like to see two independent members returned, for he had become tired of his situation. He wished to be where he breathed salubrious air, but in parliament was nothing but corruption. In town he never enjoyed his health; but the three days here had completely restored him, and he could wish that the last day was as long as two. Mr. Coke again said he was happy to see any gentleman from America; and he could assure them that every day during the war did he drink, *General Washington, as the greatest man on earth.*

Mr. Weeks rose on behalf of his countrymen; he begged to assure the hon. host, that nothing could be more grateful to him than the honor he had done his country. Holkham-hall, he could assure Mr. Coke, was often thought of in America. He (Mr. Coke) lived in the hearts of the Americans for the friendly and kind manner in which they had been received. Mr. Weeks begged to drink, "Prosperity to the agricultural interests of our mother country Great Britain."

## HILLSBOROUGH.

Wednesday, September 26.

### CONVENTION.

In all ages of the world an inordinate love of power, an insatiable thirst for government, has been a predominant passion. The wars, the havoc and devastation which have so repeatedly deluged fields in blood and spread desolation over the dwellings of man, have been mostly occasioned by this demoniac passion. Not content with those limits which justice and the natural rights of man have set as the bounds of ambition, dissimulation, intrigue and force have been employed to rear the throne of despotism, and to reduce nations to slavery. And if such sacrifices have been made at the shrine of ambition, can we wonder at the pertinacity with which the possession of power has been adhered to? Is it unnatural that kings, even in this enlightened age, should join in "holy alliance," to prop up their tottering thrones, and to raise about them a hedge to secure the possession of that power which has been consecrated by the lapse of ages? All history shows us the difficulty of wresting from ambition its undue authority, and the reluctance with which the claims of justice and the natural rights of man are complied with. Nor does this spirit of domination reside in the breasts of kings and ambitious individuals alone; we see whole nations fired with the same zeal for promoting their power and extending their dominion. Of this we need not look back to the Grecian phalanx or the Roman legions for examples; the age we live in affords ample illustration. With what avidity did Napoleon flock to the standard of Napoleon, and with what ease did he marshal armies to overrun the neighboring nations? What other than the jealousy of power impels to the horrid massacres and bloody cruelties which at this time spread dismay and lamentation over the dominions of Turkey?

If such, then, has been the universal prevalence of this love of power on the old continent, can we expect that the new will be entirely exempt from its influence? Can the waters of the Atlantic prevent its entrance to our peaceful shores? Surely not: nor should we be surprised if our eastern brethren inherit some of the frailties of other nations. We must not expect that they will give up without a struggle that power which has been so fortuitously placed in their hands. It is an old maxim and true, that "they who feel power, forget right;" the voice of reason, therefore, can have but little weight in enforcing the claims of justice. In such cases a compulsive process is the only means of applying a remedy. By a compulsive process we do not mean a resort to military force; but such an expression of the public will as to show the majesty and sovereign authority of the people—an authority which should be as much participated in by an inhabitant of the western as of the eastern section of the state. To this expression of the public will we shall expect opposition, an opposition which will not cease so long as there remains any possibility of sustaining it.

In conformity to this determined opposition, the editor of the *Cape Fear Recorder*, in his paper of the 15th inst., has commenced an address "to the people of the east," but more particularly to their representatives in the general assembly. This address he begins with some reflections on the wonderful disposition which the people of a number

of the states of this union have of late years evinced for a change of their respective constitutions. He freely admits "that the acts of man, whether for the government of himself or others, must from the very nature of his constitution be imperfect;" yet he would combat this position by a quotation from one of our illustrious patriots. We would as readily as him agree, that "governments should not be changed for light and transient causes;" it is a principle so sound that no one can be disposed to contest it. But is it for light and transient causes that we now complain? Is it a light and transient evil that thirty-seven counties of this state, containing a white population of but 152,586, send into the legislature one hundred and eleven members, while twenty-five counties containing a white population of 234,090 send into the legislature only seventy-five members? Is it not rather a permanent and rapidly increasing evil, calling loudly for, nay, imperiously demanding, an amendment of our constitution? Experience has not taught us, that to "amend or alter a constitution," is to "destroy the veneration and respect for it;" or that "changes and alterations go on until the fabric of freedom sinks into the gulph of tyranny." Tyranny is an exotic which does not grow so luxuriantly in our soil. With much care and nursing it may be raised to a little height; but the breath of freedom will soon blast its growth, it will wither and die before the bright beams of liberty. That portion of the history of France "from the death of Louis the XVI. to the ascension of Napoleon," cannot be cited to illustrate the effect of a revision of our constitution; it shows rather the effects of an effort to re-establish a form of government rendered venerable from its antiquity.

The editor of the *Cape Fear Recorder* says, "it is absolutely necessary that veneration for the constitution should be kept up, to preserve its principles, its advantages, and its blessings." But, we would ask, must it be venerated for its antiquity only? Should it not rather be venerated for its perfection—for the wisdom, the justness, the equality of its provisions? for the security it affords to the rights of individuals, and for the suppression of any undue usurpation of power which one set of men, or one portion of the state, may be disposed to exercise over another? If antiquity alone, is to make an institution venerable and respected, ours must give place to the system of Confucius, of Solon, or of Numa; and even the monarchies of the old world, whose thrones have been sanctified by a long line of "legitimate" sovereigns, may rest secure on the veneration of their subjects. But to such a doctrine we cannot subscribe. The hoary head is not venerable to us, unless accompanied by virtuous habits and moral rectitude. The perfections of our constitution, the freedom which it secures to us, and the protection which it affords while we repose under our vines and our fig-trees, will rear around it "a wall of love and veneration, cemented with virtue and patriotism;" but if imperfections mar its beauty, the circle of a thousand years can have no other effect than to render more apparent the necessity of amendment.

Having extended these observations beyond the limits we at first intended, we conclude with the following extract from the *Cape Fear Recorder's* address:

"Alter the system of representation as you please, yet still, one portion of the state must have the preponderancy. The 'East' now has it; will we give it up, upon the bare say-so of the 'West'? We know that we have not abused our power; nor do we intend so to do. Will we then place it in the power of others to do it? *Until they can reasonably charge us with abuse, or give us a better guarantee for their conduct, than their present expression of the mode they intend to pursue, WE WILL NOT CONSENT TO IT.*"

Bravely! The emperor Alexander, or even the legitimate Francis, would not have more heroically asserted his determination to retain the exercise of that power which has been consecrated to them by a long line of noble ancestors. "We have now the power; we will not give it up upon the bare say-so of the west." Patriotism warms our breasts; "we know that we have not abused our power;" but these people of the west, those "popular and designing men," cannot be trusted. "Under the specious pretext of reforming and improving" our constitution, they "will lay upon its vitals, and crush it into ruins; whenever they can see their own exaltation!"

Alas! poor human nature! It is not alone in the breasts of kings and emperors that power is sweet; even the philanthropic and patriotic republican hugs it as a thing of great value, and cherishes it as the apple of his eye!

It will be seen under our foreign head, that by an arrival at New York, a report has been received by which it appears that the Queen of England died on the 7th of August.

The complexion of the intelligence by these arrivals, would lead us to apprehend that the fate of the war between the Turks and Greeks will not be decided by them alone. Russia at least, appears determined to take part in the conflict; and it is more than probable that Austria will also co-operate. In a Paris article of the 20th of July, it is even stated that Russian troops had actually entered the territory of Moldavia, and that several engagements had taken place between them and the Turks. Various accounts confirm the reports of the movements of both Russian and Austrian troops towards the frontier provinces of Turkey; and that general count Wittgenstein, commander in chief of the southern Russian army, is on his march towards Constantinople, with an army of 120,000 effective men. It is said that England has remonstrated against the meditated plans of Russia; but it is not probable that the emperor Alexander will neglect so favourable an opportunity of extending his dominions and augmenting the power of his empire.

In the mean time, accounts continue to be received of the cruelties of the Turks towards the Greeks. The town of Sydonia, containing 30,000 christians, is said to have been burnt to the ground; the men capable of bearing arms put to the sword, and the women and children taken into the interior as slaves. Constantinople is represented as resembling a place taken by assault, some of the streets being encumbered by human bodies; the houses of the Greeks had been given up to pillage, and their women and children had either been assassinated or carried off as slaves. The end of such a state of things cannot but be desirable, even though the already gigantic power of Russia should receive additional strength by the destruction of the Ottoman government.

### HEALTH OF WILMINGTON.

Town Hall, Sept. 15th, 1821.

Since the date of our last publication, five whites and one black person, have died with the prevailing fever, and a number of new cases have taken place.

By order,  
THOMAS CALLENDER, Town Clerk.

The following deaths are announced in the *Cape Fear Recorder* of the 15th inst.

Of the prevailing fever, on the morning of the 11th inst. Kingsly Thurber, Esq. for many years a Notary Public in this town, and deputy collector of the port of Wilmington.

On the 10th inst. James Thompson, who was confined in jail under a charge of being concerned in breaking open the house of James S. Green, Esq.—prevailing fever.

On the same day Louisa, infant child of the late Joseph Bishop—same disease.

On the 12th inst. Mrs. Conyers—same disease.

On the 14th inst. Mr. Larkins Rowe—same disease.

On the 15th inst. an infant child of Mr. Francis Picard—worms.

**Boundary-line with Tennessee.**—We have pleasure in stating that our commissioners, gen. M. Stokes, James McBane and R. Love, Esqrs. appointed to meet the commissioners of Tennessee, to settle, run, and mark the dividing line of the two states, amicably and finally adjusted this business on the 1st inst. The whole length of this line is nearly 117 miles from the termination of the line run by Matthews, McDowell and Vance, in the year 1799, to the southern boundary of this state, crossing the Tennessee River at 65, and the Highwassee at 103 miles from the beginning.

This line, it is believed, strikes the southern boundary of this state west of the termination of the line formerly run by our present governor, general Love and Mr. McBane, about 40 miles.

The following account of the Cherokee Indian towns included in this state by the extension of the above line is given by Caleb Star, an old Indian trader, for many years resident among these Indians:

1st. Kluclos, or Beach Town, on Highwassee river, which together with its two villages, Clanoossee and Beaver Dam, contains about 200 Indians.

2d. Notly, on Notly river, on the south side of Highwassee, containing about 100 Indians. Good land on Notly river.

3d. Little Highwassee, on Highwassee river, 12 miles north east of Notly Town, containing about 150 Indians. Very good land in this town.

4th. Achoa, or Big Town, at the mouth of Brass Town Creek, 3 miles above Little Highwassee, which, together with its village Conoyois, contains about 200 Indians.

5th. Tusquitta, on a creek by the same name, on the north side of Highwassee, 12 miles above Achoa, containing about 100 Indians.

6th. On the Valley River, Tellico, Chocantee and Timothy, containing about 200 Indians. Very good land for ten miles on this river.

7th. Nantwyllee, on the river by this name, containing about 100 Indians.

8th. Cheollee, on a creek by the same name running into the Tennessee river. This town, with its villages Buffalo and Cheloollee, contains about 50 Indians.

8th. Econetly, on Tennessee river, containing probably 50 Indians.

This enumeration was made before North-Carolina got possession of what is now called her Cherokee Lands, most of the inhabitants of which have since removed to the above mentioned towns, and consequently considerably increased their number, so that we may fairly calculate there are now residing within the bounds of this state, twelve or fifteen hundred Cherokee Indians, inhabiting a very mountainous country, intersected by small fertile valleys. Register.

**Bank of Missouri.**—It is confirmed, not only that the Bank of Missouri has stopped payment, but that it has done so under circumstances which forbid the possibility of its ever opening its doors again. Having heretofore been induced, by the annual reports made by the direction of this bank, to speak of it in favorable contrast with other banks, we feel it to be our duty to say, that the exposure of its condition, on closing its doors, is most unfavorable, either to the more recent management of it, or to the correctness of the statements which it has formerly published. In a preceding column will be found the report of a committee appointed to examine the state of the institution; from which it appears that the capital actually paid in (of the nominal capital of \$210,000) was only \$23,665, on which sum bills and notes were discounted, and now remain due, to the amount of \$232,723! The amount of notes in circulation and of individual deposits is about \$126,000, and it is sufficiently evident, that all the means of the bank will be insufficient to pay this amount. So that upon every rational conclusion, the *United States' deposits* of 152,407 dollars will be totally lost! The Bank of Missouri was selected as the safest bank in that country for the United States deposits, because it appeared on paper to be in a flourishing and sound condition. It requires explanation, how its condition has been changed, or why it was misrepresented.

One most extraordinary fact disclosed is, that the present directors of the bank are directly and indirectly indebted to the bank 285,869 dollars, being 75,869 dollars more than the amount of its nominal capital. Nothing, we apprehend, in all the madness of banking and speculation has ever equalled this.

The people, who had laid by the notes of this bank and deposited money in it to the amount of 126,000 dollars, to pay to the United States on account of their lands, are said to be plunged into great distress by this deplorable bankruptcy. Small as the amount is, it is of great importance in so small and young a community. Nat. Intel.

New York, September 15.

**Singular Death.**—On Thursday afternoon, about 5 o'clock, Henry Jansen, Esq. a delegate to the convention, from the county of Ulster, when apparently in perfect health, fell down in the capitol, at Albany, and expired instantly. He had the moment before purchased a ticket for admission to Peale's celebrated picture of the court of death, now exhibiting in the senate chamber, and while he was crossing the threshold of the door leading to the picture, he was instantly summoned from the representation, to the awful reality!

### Melancholy effects of the Gale.

We are informed by a young man from Long Island, that forty-five dead bodies have been taken up on the south shore of Long Island, opposite Brookhaven, twenty-five of whom were recognised by their friends, as belonging to Long Island.

N. Y. Gazette.

At a special term of the Circuit Court for St. Clair county, holden at Belleville on the 26th July, came on the trial of Timothy Bennett, for the murder of Alphonso C. Stewart, committed in February, 1819. It appeared that the dispute between Bennett and Stewart arose from the loss of a mare belonging to Bennett, which he supposed had been killed by Stewart. The parties met at a tavern at Belleville, when it was proposed to Stewart to challenge Bennett to fight a duel, the proposers assuring Stewart that it should be a *sham duel*. The challenge was accordingly sent by Stewart, and accepted by Bennett. The seconds loaded the rifles with powder only, taking care to slip the balls which were in their hands into their sleeves. Bennett was seen to put a ball into his rifle after his second had handed it to him. They then went into the public street, took their distance, and fired. Stewart was shot through the heart and fell. Bennett was immediately arrested, examined, and committed to prison, from whence he escaped on the evening previous to the day appointed for his trial. About six weeks since he returned to the neighbourhood of Belleville

for his family, and succeeded in removing them to the state of Missouri. He was apprehended near St. Genevieve, and again confined in the Belleville jail. The jury, after a partial investigation of the case, returned with a verdict of *guilty*; and he was sentenced to be hung on the 3d day of September next. The prosecution was ably conducted by the attorney general, Mr. Lockwood, and the prisoner was defended by Mr. Turney. Illinois Intelligencer.

### STATE OF THE THERMOMETER.

	9 o'clock.	12 o'clock.	3 o'clock.
Sept. 19	77	81	82
20	73	73	74
21	77	85	87
22	77	79	81
23	70	75	77
24	76	83	87
25	81	85	88

**The Seats in the Church** will be rented on Thursday the 27th inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M. at which time further notice will be given by ringing of the bell.

W. Huntington, Treasurer.

September 19.

### J. P. Sneed & Co.

HAVE just received from New York, a general assortment of

### SADDLERY.

Sept. 26, 1821.

85—3w

The subscriber having been appointed agent for this state, offers for sale at the factory prices,

Dr. A. G. HULL'S

LATELY IMPROVED SELF-ADJUSTING

### Patent Hinge Truss.

THE superior utility of this Truss, consists in its simple mode of application, as well as the happy effect (of its approximating qualities) of the *Rupture Pad*; which in its form and operation, differs from all others, inasmuch as it acts on the principle of a double hinge, presenting its flat border on the outer walls of the aperture only, with its concave part and cushion to its centre; and is by its own power of adjustment and approximating qualities of the rupture pad, supereminently calculated, not only to keep the rupture in its place, without harm to the adjacent parts, but also calculated to, and has in many instances, effected a perfect cure, on persons from 30 to 70 years of age; and even when a cure is hopeless, it will, by approximating those parts on which the Truss Pad is applied, actually lessen the dimensions of the rupture opening, instead of enlarging it, as is the great fault with the convex or round formed pads, mechanically, though erroneously designed to press into its opening.

In evidence of the superiority of this Truss, there are, deposited at the several places of sale, certificates, more than verifying all that the Patentee has said of its excellence. Among the number, is a certificate of the Medical Society of the state of New-York. Also, from many of the most respectable Medical Institutions, as well as eminent medical practitioners in this and other states.

Richard L. Cook,

September 26.

85—tf

### ATTENTION!

To the Officers composing the 2d or Hunfield Regiment.

YOU are hereby notified and commanded to attend at the house of David McBane, Esq. on Tuesday the 16th of October next, together with your non-commissioned officers and musicians, equipped as the militia law directs, for drill; on Wednesday the 17th the commissioned officers will attend with their musicians equipt for drill and court martial; and on Thursday the 18th you will attend at the above mentioned place with your respective companies, to be equipt as the militia law directs, and to be in readiness to march to the field precisely at eleven o'clock, A. M. By order of the col. commandant.

Hunter M'Culloch,

Adj't of the 2d Regiment, O. C. M.

September 25.

85—3t

### STOLEN

THE 1st of September, 1821, out of my house the following articles, viz. a red morocco pocket book, and between fifteen and twenty dollars in cash; one note on John Slade, for 59 dollars, due the 15th Sept. 1821; one on William Ingold, for 27 dollars, due in 1819; one on Henry Swiny, for 20 dollars, due in 1820; one on George Garrot, for 11 dollars 50 cents, due in 1819; one on Roddy Robertson, for 55 dollars 20 cents, due in 1821; one on George Boman, for 12 dollars, due in November, 1820; and one on Peter Fugleman, for 10 dollars, the date of the above notes not recollected. One receipt on Daniel Coble, constable, for the following notes, viz. one on Nicholas Holt, for 20 dollars; one on William Sikes, for 16 dollars 25 cents; and another for 31 dollars 20 cents; and a number of receipts not recollected. I forewarn all persons from trading for said papers, or from paying the same to any other person but myself. There were sundry deeds and bills of sale, with other papers, not recollected.

Michael Shoffner.

Orange county, N. Carolina,

September 25, 1821.

5—3w

### FOR SALE.

Will be sold a Chapel Hill, on Saturday the 6th day of October next, a house in the village, late the property of James Ward. Six and nine months credit will be given. Bond and approved security will be required.

N. J. King and

J. Webb.

Sept. 19, 1821.

84—3w

### NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to the subscriber, either by note or book account, are requested to call and make payment before the 30th of October next; after that day all their accounts will be left in the hands of an officer for collection.

Garred Mills.

Chapel Hill, Sept. 17, 1821.

14—4w



For the Hillsborough Recorder.

When life and joy and hope were young,  
I knelt at lovely woman's feet;  
But dream'd, that every vow that hung  
On woman's lip, was false as sweet.  
Oh! it was beauty's magic spell  
Dissolved the baseless dream in air;  
And she dear girl I love so well  
Was sole and beautiful enchantress there.

I too once knelt at glory's shrine,  
Ambition's feverish breath I drew;  
And sought that glory's wreath might twine  
My brow, though thorns were mingled too.  
But, oh! when beauty's fairy hand  
Wove the light chain my young heart wore,  
I yielded to the loved command,  
And spurn'd the laurels that I sought before.

And now that joy and peace have flown,  
And foiled ambition's dreams have past;  
When "Hope," not now "deferred" but gone  
Forever, leaves my life a waste;  
E'en now if beauty's cheering smile  
Gleams o'er my wasted, withering heart,  
'Twill light with love and joy awhile  
The heart, that all its joys had seen depart.

When the decree for which I've pray'd  
So long and fervently, hath come,  
And this worn frame at last decay'd  
Shall calmly slumber in the tomb;  
Oh! then, while beauty's tears bedew  
The lone wild rose that blossoms there,  
My spirits still with love shall view  
The form I loved so well while suffering here.

E. K.

Hillsborough, Sept. 1821.

From 'the Idle Man.'

#### DOMESTIC LIFE.

O friendly to the best pursuits of man,  
Friendly to thought, to virtue and to peace,  
Domestic life.—  
Cooper.

It is but for a short part of life that the world is a wonder and delight to us, when its events are so many causes of joy and admiration. The mist of morning soon breaks into little wreaths, and is lost in the air; and the objects which it drest in new beauties, are found to be things of our common notice. It passes off from the earth, and the fairy sea is swallowed up, and the green islands, scattered far and wide over it, are again turned into tall trees and mountain brushwood.

In early life we are for ever giving objects the hue that best pleases us, and shaping and enlarging them as suits our imagination. But the time comes when we must look upon the unsightly without changing it, and when the hardness of reality makes us feel that there are things not to be moulded to our fancies. Men and their actions were figured to our minds in extremes. Giants and dwarfs peopled the world, and filled it with deeds of heroic virtue and desperate vice. All that we looked forward to, kept our spirits alive, and our imagination found food for our desires. At one time, we were vainglorious at our victories over magnificent crimes; at another, bearing up firmly against oppression with the honest and tried.

We come at length into the world, and find men too busy about their own affairs, to make those of another their concern, and too careful of themselves, to go a tilting for another's right. Even the bad have a mixture in their character which takes away its poetic effect, and we at last settle down in the dull conviction that we are never to meet with entire and splendid virtue, or unmixed vice. With this sudden check upon our feelings, we may live in the world disappointed and estranged from it; or become like others, cold and wise, putting on timidity for caution and selfishness for prudence; seeing the wrong, yet afraid to condemn it; guarded in our speech, and slow in conduct. Or, shaking ourselves loose of this hypocrisy of life, we may let go with it the virtues it mimics, and despising the solemn onset and formalities of society, may break through its restraints, and set its decencies at defiance. Or, too wise to be vicious, and too knowing to be moved, we may look with complacent unconcern upon the errors of the world; forbearing to shake the faith of the religious, because it has its social uses, or to point out the fallacious of moral codes, because they serve the same end.

The virtuous tendencies of our youth might in this way run to vice, and our early feelings grow cold, were there not in us affectionate of a quieter nature resting on objects simple and near at hand, receiving from one being more delight than from a thousand, and kindling a light within us making one spot a perpetual brightness, and secretly cheering us through life. These affections are our domestic attachments, which are refreshed every morning, and

grow daily under a gentle and kindly warmth, making a companionship for what is lonely, leaving it all the distinctness and intenseness of our highest solitary joys. We may bring to our homes all the hopes and expectations which shot up wild and disorderly in our young imaginations, and leaving them their savour and bright hues, may sort each with its kind, and hedge them round with the close and binding growth of family attachments. It is true, that this reality has a narrower range, and an even surface, than the ideal. Yet there is a rest, and an assured and virtuous gladness in it, which make an harmonious union of our feelings and fancies.

Women have been called angels in love tales and sonnets, till we have almost learned to think of angels as little better than women. Yet a man who knows a woman thoroughly, and loves her truly—and there are women who may be both so known and loved—will find after a few years, that his relish for the grosser pleasures has lessened, and that he has grown into a fondness for the intellectual and refined without an effort, and almost unawares. He has been led on to virtue through his pleasures. The delights of the eye, and the gentle play of that passion which is the most inward and romantic in our nature, and which keeps much of its character amidst the concerns of life, have held him in a kind of spiritualized existence. He shares his very being with one who, a creature of this world, and with something of the world's frailties, is

—yet a spirit still, and bright  
With something of an angel light.

Wordsworth.

With all the sincerity of a companionship of feeling, cares, sorrows and enjoyments, her presence is as the presence of a purer being, and there is that in her nature which seems to bring him nearer to a better world. She is, as it were, linked to angels, and he feels, in his exalted moments, held by the same tie.

A woman amidst the ordinary affairs of life, has a greater influence than man, on those near her. While, for the most part, our feelings are as retired as anchorites, hers are in constant play before us. We hear them in her varying voice. We see them in the beautiful and harmonious undulations of her movements, in the quick-shifting hues of her face—in her eye, glad and bright—then fond and suffused. Her whole frame is alive and active with what is at her heart, and the outward form all speaks. And can a man listen to this—can his eye rest upon all this, day after day, and he not be touched and made better? She seems of a finer mould than we, and cast in a form of beauty which, like all beauty, acts with a moral influence upon our hearts. As she moves about us, we feel a movement within, which rises and spreads gently over us, harmonizing with her own.

The dignity of a woman has its peculiar character. It awes more than that of man. His is more physical, bearing itself up with an energy of courage which we may brave, or a strength which we may struggle against. He is his own avenger, and we may stand the brunt. A woman's has nothing of this force in it. It is of a higher quality, too delicate for mortal touch. We bow before it, as before some superior spirit appearing in beautiful majesty. There is a propriety, too, in a woman's mind, a kind of instinctive judgment, which leads us along in a right way, and that so gently and by a continuous run of little circumstances, that we are hardly conscious we are not going on our own course. She helps to cure our weaknesses better than man, because she sees them quicker, because we are more ready to show her those which are hid, and because advice comes from her without its air of superiority, and reproof without its harshness.

Men who feel deeply, show little of their deepest feelings to each other. But, besides the close union and common interests and concerns between husband and wife, a woman seems to be a creature peculiarly ordained for a man to lay open his heart to, and share its joys with, and be a comforter to its griefs. Her voice soothes us like music; she is our light in gloom, and a sun in a cold world. In time of affliction she does not come to us like man, who lays by for the hour his proper nature to give us relief. She ministers to us with a hand so gentle, and speaks in a voice so calm and kind, and her very being is so much in all she does, that she seems at the moment one born only to hear our sorrows, and to give rest to our cares. That man must be sadly depraved, and as hard

as stone, who does not feel all disturbance within gradually sinking away and a quietude stealing through his frame to whom such a being is sent to comfort and support.

From the New York Journal.

#### A CURE FOR ENVY.

Envy! Oh, how I hate thy horrid mien,  
Blighting each joy and chilling every scene,  
But magnanimity shall turn thy dart,  
And bring me firmly to my foeman's heart.

Conversing with a much-valued friend upon the power of magnanimity in averting the shafts of envy, and restoring long parted friends to renewed confidence and affection, he related to me an instance where envy of the high consideration, which successful business had conferred upon a former equal, was requited by a noble generosity, which slew the "foul fiend," and melted the heart where he had obtruded his ungracious presence. I shall not attempt to relate the pathetic story in the language in which it was told me, for I cannot call that to my recollection; but happily, it is one of those instances in which the action, and the manner of its performance, appeal so strongly to the feeling, that eloquence would waste her efforts in attempting to increase the interest by a studied recital. The reader should know, that it is not a creation of fancy, but an occurrence of real life.

It is now about fifty years, since two young highlanders who had both honourably served their apprenticeship, one as a clerk to a solicitor, the other as a merchant's clerk, bid adieu to their friends and the joyous scenes of carelessness youth in their native town of \*\*\*\*\* and departed together to seek business, wealth and preferment, in the metropolis of the British empire. The excellent characters they sustained, enabled them, soon after their arrival in London, to procure employment in their respective occupations;—and by their industry and fidelity they secured the confidence and esteem of their employers. In a few years, they both commenced business on their own account. The Solicitor, though not eminently distinguished for talents, was, nevertheless, highly respectable, and obtained a competent support, but did not advance to wealth. The Merchant, by his enterprise and skill in business, early acquired an independent fortune, which enabled him to move in the higher circles of taste and fashion.

His great prosperity, the high standing he had acquired upon the Exchange, and in the consideration of the wealthy and the fashionable, excited the jealousy of his respectable, but not equally fortunate countryman. Envy touched the breast of the latter, first blunted the feelings of friendship, and continued to prey upon his victim, till he became entirely estranged from the companion and friend of his youth. And he sought every occasion to lessen his influence and standing with the sons of St. Andrew.—This unkind treatment, which envy alone had prompted, was not unobserved by the merchant; but he bore it in patient silence, till an occasion offered for gratifying the demon of revenge, or, by a noble deed of generosity, to drive unkindness from the bosom of his former companion, and restore the reciprocal good feelings which once existed.

A vacancy occurred in the solicitorship of an important society; and the honour and emoluments attached to the office, brought forward a number of candidates, among whom was the once bosom friend of the merchant, whose chance against some of his rivals, supported by powerful friends, hardly inspired a hope of success. He however addressed circulars to all the electors, except his former friend, soliciting their support. He knew the influence of the merchant would turn the election, whichever way it should be directed; but the coldness which had so long existed between them, prevented his addressing him, even in the customary formal manner.—The merchant, actuated by that nobleness of soul which lifts its possessor above the mean but tempting spirit of revenge, entered unasked warmly into the election; and though it was sharply contested, his influence secured the choice of his estranged friend.

The solicitor was overcome by the unexpected deed of generosity from one whom he was conscious he had repeatedly sought to injure. His heart was filled with gratitude, while his pride revolted at the idea of making the acknowledgements he earnestly desired to. He sought how to convey to the merchant a knowledge of his sincere and deep felt gratitude in such manner as should be

least humiliating to a lofty and unbending spirit, and soon fixed upon a method the most expressive of the feelings with which he was penetrated. He repaired to the counting house of the merchant, with whom he had not exchanged even ordinary civilities for a number of years; and on meeting him, drew a roll of bread from his pocket, and with a full and overflowing heart, while the tears coursed down his cheek and fell upon the roll as he extended it, faltered out these words—"My friend will you break bread with me?"—The agony of feeling was truly reciprocal, as they broke bread together. The solicitor made an effort to say, "God bless you," as he hastily retired with an overcharged heart.

From the New York National Advocate.

I am satisfied of one fact, from close personal observation; and that is, a very considerable and unnecessary sum of money is annually expended in this city, from the too prevailing custom of sending servants to market instead of the master going himself. Old men will be curious and prying into other people's affairs; I know it, and must abide the censure; but, as I said before, I am well off in the world, and have nothing else to do than to look out for the best means of promoting the happiness of my fellow creatures: so I brushed up my old cocked hat, seized my cane, and one bright morning in spring I took my stand near the Fly-market, to make observations on what passed in that bustling and all-important place. Upon a moderate calculation I decided, that out of four persons who came to market, two were servants; and I had an opportunity of observing their separate expenditures. A black gentleman, with his wool nicely combed, a superfine blue coat, with watch and seals, and a large basket on his arm, brushed up to the butcher. I want four fine ribs and three of the best steaks. You must give my price, then, says the butcher. I never dispute that, said the black gentleman; come, weigh them—here's the money. Four cutlets, said he to the veal butcher—how much? Twelve shillings. There's the shiners. Put those fowls into my basket, Mr. said the sable provider, and take out the price from this five dollar note. Let me have five pounds of that salmon—how much is it? Six shillings a pound. Not dear—there's your money. Let me see what else. Three dozen eggs, salted, crabs, crabs—Zounds, I shall have nothing left out of my ten dollars. In this manner did an imprudent master entrust a careless servant to cater for him, who, without system or economy, expended ten dollars, when five would have been more than sufficient. Suppose that this sum is thus daily wasted, it consumes nearly 2000 dollars per annum for marketing alone. A master of a family, instead of rolling about in bed until eight o'clock or probably later, yawning or harmonizing with his drowsy wife, in a good comfortable snore, "making the welkin ring," should be stirring with the lark; should rouse the servants; set industry into motion; be off to market himself with his little basket; should cheapen every thing he may require, and purchase no more than what is strictly necessary, and then return from his economical duty, and find his wife ready to receive him at breakfast with cheerful looks, his table spread with frugality, cleanliness and comfort. Then the business of the day having had a happy and judicious commencement, will progress lightly and prosperously. What pride can be more false, more dangerous, more censurable than that of feeling ashamed to purchase in person and not by deputy, the articles indispensable for domestic consumption? Set your house to rights, is an early and just proverb; and if husbands do not set a proper example of economy to their wives, they are not authorized to rail at their extravagance. I do not admire invidious comparisons, nor am I pleased when I see one city eulogized at the expense of another; but I do admire the Philadelphia custom of ladies going to market; and I see no reason why ladies should not go to market, as well as to go what is called "a shopping." I can perceive no more impropriety in a lady's purchasing a nice pound of butter, a basket of fruit, or a pair of pheasants, than in purchasing a pair of shoes, or gloves, a dress, or a chip hat. In principle and in practice, it is the same; both, of necessity, are indispensable. But as I was saying, I do admire the Philadelphia ladies who market twice a week, make all domestic purchases and are familiar with

all the arts of higgling and purchasing on the best terms—who are they serving? Why, their families. "Many a time and oft" have I admired those bewitching faces, with pure red and white, peeping from under a drab bonnet, pacing with modest steps up and down a clean market, with a nice-looking little girl behind with a basket, and a tin kettle in which the butter lies covered with fresh vine leaves and congealed with ice; a small steak, a few mutton chops, or sallad, or a fowl, the aggregate of which is not considerable, constitute their maximum of supplies, and thus is economy promoted and comfort produced. It is very injudicious to trust servants with what is the duty of masters to perform. A servant may feel some interest for his master, but not knowing his resources, he cannot study that interest with proper nicety; and it not unfrequently happens, that by trusting expenditures to their care, the "superfluous" finds its way into their pockets. HOWARD.

#### GAMBLING—AN EXTRACT.

The pernicious consequences of play have been frequently described in the strongest terms, and illustrated by the most striking examples. Seldom, however, have they been represented on so large a scale as in the late account of the fate of a great body of gamblers at Hamburg, which an intelligent spectator has published in a German gazette as the result of his examination during a period of two years. Of six hundred individuals who were in the habit of frequenting gaming houses, he states, that nearly one half not only lost considerable sums, but were finally stripped of all means of subsistence, and ended their days by self-murder. Of the rest, not less than a hundred finished their career by becoming swindlers, or robbers on the highway. The remnant of this unfortunate group perished, some by apoplexy, but the greater number by chagrin and despair. He mentions, that during the whole space of two years to which his journal is confined, he did not see one of these six hundred gamblers with a single new dress.

In the Eastern empire of Indostan, a wealthy citizen of Isphahan, gaming with an inhabitant of a neighboring kingdom, lost his whole estate!—yet actuated with a desire of regaining what he had lost, and hoping for a reverse of fortune, he brought to the stranger his amiable wife, the companion and partner of all his joys and sorrows, and his two sons, the precious pledges of their mutual affection.—Cruel fortune still continuing against him, he lost all!—The stranger claimed them, according to the custom of the country, as his slaves! The citizen regretting his folly, and abhorring the wretched state of slavery to which he had reduced his wife and children, resolved in a fit of desperation to free them from it.—He drew his dagger and plunged it into the breast of his beloved consort!—Then reeking into the hearts of his dear and innocent babes!—Now being robbed of all the comforts of this world—and death being more acceptable to him than life, he finished his horrid transaction by stabbing himself!

#### THE PHILOSOPHER OUTDONE.

A learned philosopher being very busy in his study, a little girl came to ask him for some fire. "But, says the doctor, you have nothing to take it in," and as he was going to fetch something for that purpose, the little girl stooped down at the fireplace, and taking some cold ashes in one hand, she put live embers on them with the other. The astonished doctor threw down his books, saying, "with all my learning, I should never have found out that expedient."

#### EXTRACTS.

There is this difference between happiness and wisdom—he that thinks himself the happiest man, really is so; but he that thinks himself the wisest, is often the greatest fool.

Choose ever the plainest road, it always answers best. For the same reason, choose ever to do and say what is the most just, and most direct. This conduct will save a thousand blunders, and a thousand struggles, and will deliver you from those secret torments which are never failing attendants of dissimulation.

He is the true possessor of a thing who enjoys it, and not he that owns it, without the enjoyment of it. I look on all the beaus and ladies as so many parakeets in an aviary, or tulips in a garden, designed purely for my diversion. In this way do I not really possess their apparel?